

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY.  
Moderate trades, fair weather.

SUGAR—96° Centrifugals, 3.88.  
88 Analysis beets 8s 6 3-4d.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## A \$150,000 LAND DEAL BEING NEGOTIATED BY SUPT. HENRY E. COOPER

Other Big Transactions in Prospect—Cooper  
Wants to Conclude Them Before Leaving  
Office—Statement by Mr. Irwin.

Some heavy land deals are being negotiated by Superintendent of Public Works, Henry E. Cooper, and Commissioner of Public Lands, E. S. Boyd. Mr. Cooper states that he is trying to conclude them before he goes out of office, which will probably be in the course of the next week or ten days.

One of these deals is the proposed granting, by the Government, to the Waiakia Mill Company of Hilo, Hawaii, of certain Government lands now held under lease by the Waiakia Mill Company in exchange for which the Waiakia Mill Company is proposing to purchase certain lands in Honolulu which the Government needs for street or other improvement purposes. Having acquired these lands the Mill Company will convey them to the Government in exchange for the plantation land desired by it.

Another deal is with the Paauhau Sugar Company, under which the Paauhau Company expects to get a tract of eleven hundred acres of Government land now under lease to it by the Government. The Company expects to give in exchange for this land, certain lands owned by Wm. G. Irwin in Honolulu. It is proposed that the Paauhau Company shall acquire title to this land from Mr. Irwin and then turn it over to the Government. In part the land so proposed to be acquired in Honolulu is the block of land adjoining the court house, upon one corner of which the Opera House is located.

Another deal is with the Hutchinson Plantation Company of Kau, Hawaii. It is proposed that this Company should be granted in fee the lands now leased to it by the Government. It will make an arrangement with Mr. Irwin, by which it will acquire an interest in his land in Honolulu, which it will thereupon transfer to the Government.

Another deal is one by which the Government will grant certain lands in exchange for lands and buildings along the waterfront, near the foot of Nuuanu street, so that a broad open space along the harbor front will be obtained, extending from the S. C. Allen building on Queen street to River street. It is understood that the plan involves the removal of the old Custom House, the three story building occupied by the California Feed Company and C. Brewer & Company's office building.

Other deals of similar magnitude and character are under consideration.

The value of the lands involved amounts to several hundred thousand dollars.

### MR. IRWIN'S STATEMENT.

A representative of the Advertiser asked Mr. Wm. G. Irwin yesterday if he was willing to give the Advertiser for publication a statement of the details of the proposed land exchange between the Government and the plantations represented by himself.

"So far as I am concerned," said Mr. Irwin, "I am perfectly willing that the fullest publicity should be given the matter. When Mr. Eustis was down here in connection with the securing of a site for the federal building I was written to in regard to whether or not I would part with the block adjoining Union Square and just Ewa of the court house. At that time I was not willing to entertain the proposition. Some months ago I was again approached by the Government, asking whether or not I would part with the block in question. I finally stated that I would exchange it for plantation lands of equal value. The whole proposition has been at the instance of the Government, and is not of my seeking. In accordance with the request of the Government I have submitted a statement of lands which I was willing to take in exchange for the square in Honolulu. They include the land of Kalopa in Hamakua, now under lease to the Paauhau Plantation. This land contains 1100 acres. The list also includes the Government lands occupied by the Hutchinson Plantation in Kau; I don't remember just what the area is, but it does not include any lands that are not already in the occupation of the plantation. I told Mr. Cooper I wanted \$200,000 for the Honolulu Square and would take Government lands in exchange of an equal value. Mr. Cooper told me he considered \$200,000 too high, but that he was willing to give lands to the value of \$150,000. I have not yet come to a decision as to whether I would let the Honolulu lot go at that figure, but I want an early decision arrived at in the matter, as I go back to the Coast within the next week or so."

## PIERPONT MORGAN BUYS A BARONIAL HOME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.—J. Pierpont Morgan has bought, Aldenham House.

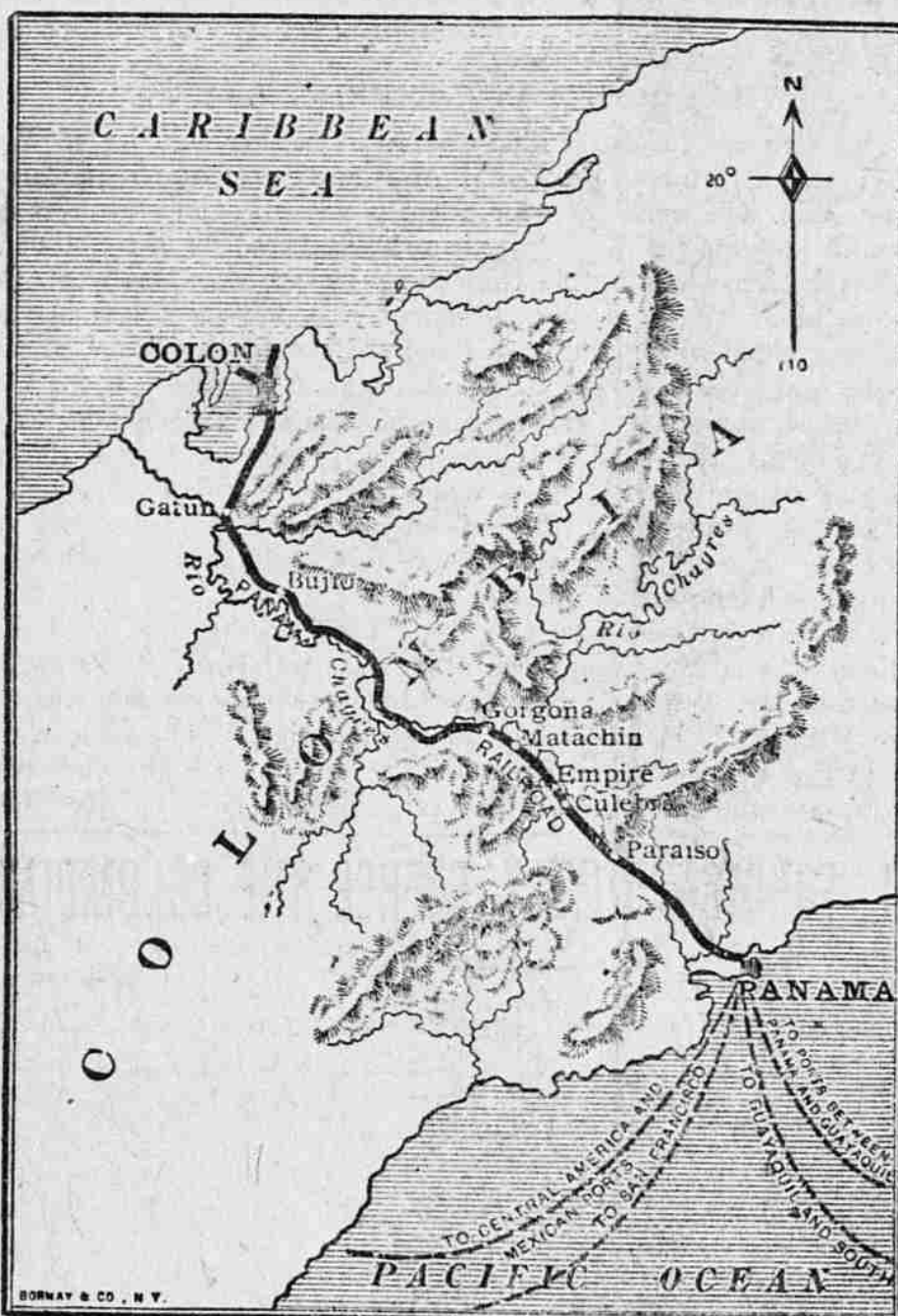
Aldenham House is a famous country estate situated in Hertfordshire, England, and has been the property of Baron Aldenham. Aldenham was only created a baron seven years ago but the property was an old one, and the baron, who made an extensive fortune in London as a banker, had greatly improved it.

### DOMINICANS WANT HELP.

SAN DOMINGO, Nov. 7.—The insurgents are approaching the city and the presence of an American warship has been requested.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CABLEGRAMS SEE PAGE 2]

## NAVAL FORCES ACTIVELY COERCE THE COLOMBIANS



WAR MAP OF PANAMA DISTRICT—SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE CITIES OF PANAMA AND COLON AND THE CONNECTING RAILWAY WHICH IS NOW IN CHARGE OF AMERICAN MARINES.

## COGHLAN IS TO COMMAND OUR MEN AT COLON CITY



REAR-ADMIRAL JOSEPH B. COGHLAN.

Admiral Coghlan, who has been ordered to proceed to Colon, is a Yankee naval fighter whose past record shows that he can be depended upon for stern work in case of an emergency. Coghlan made a record for himself as one of Dewey's captains at the battle of Manila Bay. He is a naval officer of about forty years' experience, and has been distinguished for his ability and bravery. The comment which his criticism of the attitude of the Germans at the battle of Manila Bay and his famous "Hoch der Kaiser" song, which aroused Emperor William's wrath against him, are still fresh in the public mind.

Coghlan was born in Kentucky in 1845, he graduated from Annapolis just before the Civil war, and entering the service as an Ensign, served with distinction in the Federal navy. Since then he has been engaged in a wide variety of duties at home and abroad.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—Great Britain has notified Turkey of her support of Austro-Russian reforms.

### RUSSIANIZING MANCHURIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 7.—Admiral Alexieff is preparing a system of polltax to prevent Chinese immigration to Manchuria.

## Gunboat Nashville Sails to Prevent Colombia's Use of One of Its Own Ports.

Secretary Hay Issues a Statement  
Justifying the American Policy.  
Senator Morgan Denounces It  
and Predicts War With Colombia.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

COLON, Nov. 7.—The withdrawal of the Colombian troops from this city was caused by a desire to avoid bloodshed with the American forces. It was especially due to the hostile attitude of the commander of the gunboat Nashville. That vessel has since sailed to prevent the Colombian army from landing at Porto Bello.

Porto Bello is on the coast, but nineteen miles from Colon, and in case the Colombian troops should be landed from gunboats at that point they could march on Colon within a few hours. The sailing of an American warship to prevent the landing is significant for it means that the American officers have orders to keep the Colombian government troops from entering the Panama district. The commander of the Nashville is Commander John Hubbard who has been nearly thirty-eight years in the navy.

### Hay Explains Things.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Secretary Hay has issued a long justification of the American course at Panama. He states that the action of the United States forces is based on the treaty of New Granada and refers to the rejection of the canal treaty as the cause of the revolution. Secretary Hay says the new republic was inaugurated without opposition.

Senator Morgan of Alabama declares that the American policy is unjustified and may lead to war with Colombia.

The republic of New Granada first came into existence nearly a hundred years ago. In 1819 it joined with Venezuela in establishing what was known as the republic of Colombia. Panama is one of the districts of the state once known as New Granada, the latter becoming a portion of what is now known as Colombia in 1888. The treaty referred to gives the United States large powers in the event of a disturbance threatening law and order and especially interfering with Panama transit.

### STORMY RECORD OF PANAMA.

Many people in Hawaii have made the journey from the eastern American cities to Hawaii by way of the Isthmus of Panama and in a way are familiar with the district. A ship canal was first proposed across the isthmus by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of April 19, 1850. Since that time there have been many canal schemes and treaties but none of them have ever resulted in a waterway. The French Panama Canal Company accomplished some work but more scandal. A railway was opened across the isthmus, from Colon, on the Caribbean Sea side to Panama, the port on the Pacific side in 1855. In that year the Colombian state of Grenada was divided into eight federal states of which Panama was one. Since that time the history of the place has been one of almost continuous revolution. There were many minor revolutions there until 1884 when a serious one occurred. The rebels were defeated after considerable fighting but not until the United States government had intervened with troops which occupied Colon.

(Continued on Page 2.)

## GOT POWER BY FORCE LOSES IT IN THE SAME WAY

It is the proverb among Central and South American republics that the man who has gained power there by force usually loses it through the same agency and President Marroquin, of Colombia, is no exception to this rule. Early in 1900 Marroquin, who was then vice-president of Colombia, caught the eighty-five year old president, San Clemente, and imprisoned him. Marroquin cabled the Colombian representatives all over the world that San Clemente had resigned owing to his great age and that he, Marroquin, had succeeded him. Foreign governments were sceptical and in a few weeks the story of Marroquin's coup d'etat leaked out, but other governments recognized him and he has held the office since, successfully putting down several rebellions.



MARROQUIN.